



# Allies Decree Death for Guilty War Lords; Great Britain Is Pledged to Supreme Navy

## Capital and Labor Unite For Service

## "New Social Era" Will Be Formed by Democratization of Nation's Business

## Convention Looks For Higher Ideals

## Co-operation Instead of Petty Quarrels Seen as Basis for Reconstruction Period

By Theodore M. Knappen

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 5.—The "new social order," of which there is so much talk these days, is coming in the United States by the democratization of industry by an internal process of evolution. The views of the thousands of business men in attendance at the reconstruction conference are faithfully represented by the councillors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

At today's session of that body the views and programme put forth by the employers of labor were such as would have caused the expulsion of their authors from any employers anywhere in America a few years ago. Here were no excited denunciations of organized labor, no perfunctory announcements that business men would run their own business as they saw fit. On the contrary, time and again was put forth the idea that industry is a partnership of labor and capital and that it must henceforth be conducted through the participation of both partners in its councils.

## Industry Not for Profit Alone

The broadening and beneficent influence of the war were also to be seen in the insistence on the theme that industry is not for profits alone, but also for service and that from now on all business enterprises and plans must be considered in the light of their effect on the men and women who contribute their efforts and their lives to them. These business men who bear many scars of past conflicts with labor, some of whom have driven to victory and some of whom have been beaten by labor, agree that the relations of capital and labor need no longer be in the nature of a controversy but rather in the nature of a cooperation.

They hold that the time has now come when employers and employees can dispose of their ancient quarrel and bring in an age of industrial peace by spontaneous effort and without the aid or consent of government. In this time of the frequent use of the phrase "self-determination," business men are pleased to apply it to industry. They think that it is in line with the natural evolution of democracy for the democratization of industry to proceed from within. They are opposed to a system imposed from without by government and they do not favor arbitration or adjudication of industrial disputes by any legally established body. Industry, they contend, will work out its own constitution and laws of the industrial democracy that is coming.

## Democracy of Business

The councillors voted to recommend that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States should at once take up with all its membership the subject of inaugurating a general movement for the introduction of the principle of representative government into industry in the form of joint committees of employers and employees, locally, by business groups and generally. The principles which should underlie the procedure of these committees or adjustment boards were accepted as follows:

1. Industrial enterprises should be conducted with a view to the greatest opportunity for all concerned.
2. Regularity of employment must be striven for.
3. The right of workers to organize to be admitted, and collective bargaining to be conceded.
4. Impartial agencies must be set up to interpret and apply agreements and to make prompt and authoritative settlements of difference.
5. The right of all workers to a minimum living wage is declared.
6. High wages and national prosperity go hand in hand. Therefore, whenever the volume of business declines

Continued on page seven

## Strike Won by Plea To Employ Soldiers

Workday would provide employment for returning soldiers won a strike yesterday conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The firm which agreed to the reduction is J. Samuels & Bros., 122 Fifth Avenue, and the truce will bring 1,500 men and women back to work.

The Amalgamated is conducting a general strike in the men's and boys' clothing industries. It issued a statement last night asserting that the strike had caused the withdrawal of fourteen members from the American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association. Leon Mann, secretary of the employers' association, declined to discuss the situation.

## Woman Urges Crowd to Burn 'Zeitung' Dolls

## Mrs. Oliver C. Field and Mrs. McAllister Smith 'Raid' Ridder's Office

Dolls, "big, blonde and \$5 apiece," took part in a mob scene staged yesterday afternoon in front of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" Building, at 182 William Street, by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, president of the American Relief Legion, and Mrs. McAllister Smith, of the Women's Committee of the American Defence Society.

The two women were accompanied by a squad of soldiers. They invited a crowd to burn a heap of toys, which they said were made in Germany, and to throw the president of the newspaper on the pyre. Police intervened and the invaders finally left of their own volition.

Mrs. Field and Mrs. Smith got out of their limousine in front of the "Staats Zeitung." One carried a placard with a sanguinary hand stain and a sentence, "This hand made the toys that are offered to your children." The other bore aloft a painting which showed a body crucified on an Iron Cross.

"We're going to put the 'Staats Zeitung' on the Fritz," announced Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith detected a customer in the act of buying one of the flaxen-haired dolls. "He was a small man in a dark cutaway coat and derby hat. His face was clean at that moment."

"That's right, send more money back to Germany to buy munitions with," said Mrs. Smith.

The man tucked the offending doll under his arm, twisted his moustache and turned around.

"I'm a Brazilian from Brazil, and as good an American as you," he replied. "I pay Liberty Bonds and I pay say tolls if I please, vot?" He bore away his package and faded momentarily from the picture.

In the mean while Mrs. Smith caught sight of several husky employees unloading boxes from a wagon outside and carrying them into the office.

"What's in those boxes?" she demanded. "Knock a lid off and see," suggested some one.

She did, and discovered that Herman Ridder, president of the "Zeitung," was receiving a new consignment of dolls—mostly blondes.

Mrs. Smith faced the circle of Mrs. Field's auditors. "If there's a man among you," she cried, "you'll make a pile here in the street of those German things and burn them. Do it if you're men, and throw Mr. Ridder on top of the heap."

Acting Sergeant Schusterman and his squad of soldiers drew back into a doorway. "We ain't really here for much of anything," he explained. "You know, just to see that nothing starts."

"I'll start it, then," spoke up a little man in workman's jumper and a greasy cap.

Mrs. Smith stepped back. "Arrest this man, officer," she cried. "He has insulted me." She looked again. "Why, he's camouflaged! He was all dressed up a minute ago, and see him now. He's the man who bought the doll, and he works here. Arrest him!"

At the Oak Street station the little man said he would apologize for anything he'd done, and Mrs. Smith accepted. Before he was released he was required to enter himself in the blotter, and it was then learned that the "Brazilian from Brazil" was named Misenberger.

## Germans Plead Hunger to Win U. S. Sympathy

## Same Old Propaganda Bureau Aims to Obtain Our Aid at the Peace Table

## Rhine Towns Well Fed

## People Denounce Kaiser and Profess to Admire Wilson and His Armies

By Wilbur Forrest

New York Tribune Special Cable Service  
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TREVES, Germany, Dec. 3 (delayed).—With President Wilson en route to Europe for the conference which will lead to the peace table, the American army of occupation here in Germany is being received with the greatest tolerance and consideration.

President Wilson, I am informed both by German civilians here and by others fresh from the German interior, is regarded as the peace negotiator who will be inclined to lighten their indemnity burden, as against the Entente negotiators, notably Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who will make every effort to make the Germans pay the highest possible price for the wrongs done by "the now funest military caste."

## All Praise Wilson

Nowhere since the arrival of the American army on German soil have I been able to find a German civilian, including many who wore the German uniform a fortnight ago, who had any "sympathy" with the cruel war instigated by Prussian militarism. Almost all hasten to express their admiration for President Wilson and his humanitarian principles, and an especial admiration for the American army.

He openly condemned the Kaiser. They deny and affiliation with Prussia and tell you that the Rhenish-Prussian soil you are standing on is not Prussia, but Rhineland, once part of the French Empire. They bow you in and out of their stores and hotels with the same thoroughness with which they destroyed Belgium and Northern France, shot Edith Cavell, sunk the Lusitania, and starved and tortured prisoners.

They tell you of the terrible starvation.

Continued on page four

## Veteran Soldiers Will Be Last to Sail From Europe

## Tried Fighting Men Will Stay Abroad Until Peace Has Been Formally Declared, Baker Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary of War Baker gave it as his personal opinion to-day that none of the veteran divisions of the American army in France will return home before peace is formally declared. He indicated that the tried fighting men would compose the bulk of the force to be kept in Europe for the present.

Heretofore the understanding had been that the Rainbow Division and two or three other famous units would be brought home soon, leaving their places to be filled by some of the new-comers.

## Navy Releases 100,000

Discharge of 20 per cent of the navy's war-time personnel, about 100,000 men, has been authorized. Secretary Daniels said the men would be released as quickly as possible with due regard to the convenience of the service.

The release of the men is authorized not because the navy is overmanned, but to permit the return to civil pursuits of youths who joined for the war who do not intend to follow the sea.

## Students to Finish Work

Members of naval units in schools and colleges will complete their training and then stand discharged. In the cases of special student bodies, such as the paymasters' school at Princeton and the ensigns' school at Annapolis, students in the present classes upon graduation will be commissioned in the reserve.

Private yachts, motorboats and other craft taken over by the navy for the war already are being turned back to their owners. The Secretary said that by February 700 craft will have been stricken from the navy list.

## Germany Abusing Captives

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Incidents of serious gravity occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony, where Allied prisoners are confined. "ECHO DE PARIS" declares. The Allied governments, it adds, are reported to have decided to act energetically in that connection.

After declaring that protests come from all parts of France against the terrible treatment of French and other Allied prisoners by the Germans, the paper says Marshal Foch and the Allied governments doubtless will be able to take all necessary measures.

## Wilson Peace Ship Now 450 Miles at Sea

## George Washington Making 17 Knots in Calm, but Clear and Cold Weather

## President Is Slightly Ill

## Suffers From Bad Cold, but Passes Time Largely on Coming Parley Details

## ON BOARD UNITED STATES SHIP

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson's ship this morning was 450 miles out, steering a steady course at a speed of 17 knots an hour.

The weather to-day was clear and cold, the pale sunlight making the esplanade observable from the decks of the President's steamer.

The President slept late, and took breakfast with Mrs. Wilson, no other members of the party being present with them at this meal. Afterward the President worked with his stenographer and examined the official wireless messages, which included several applications for clemency.

## Destroyer to Bring Back Mail

A pouch of official mail will be put off at the Azores on Sunday and be hurried back to the United States on board a destroyer. The George Washington will steam by way of the Azores, but will not put in at those islands.

The President has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France.

There is every indication that in his utterances in France the President will make plain his proposition that all come to the peace table prepared to make sacrifices for a lasting peace and that armed domination by any one nation shall cease.

## Wilson Busy on Speeches

President Wilson spent most of Wednesday, the first day of the trip, working in the office part of his suite. After acknowledging from the bridge the greetings that were given him as the ship put to sea, he turned to the pile of letters and telegrams awaiting

Continued on next page

## Europe Discussing Proposal to Make Wilson Head of a League of Nations

Tribune London Bureau.  
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LONDON, Dec. 5.—Considerable interest is taken here in this "Daily News" dispatch from New York, reading: "Wilson is in a delicate position. The President is approaching the end of his second term, and there is a feeling that his great career should not end with the Presidency. There is a suggestion that he may preside over the league of nations."

"The Daily News" is inclined toward pacifism, therefore, it is likely to doubly welcome any suggestion favoring its notion of a league of nations, but many sections are discussing the possibility not only from the viewpoint of the high personal respect wherewith Wilson is regarded here, but from its political possibilities as well.

## New Outbreak in Berlin Set For To-night

## Liebknecht, at Head of 15,000 Well Armed Men, Ready for the Terrorists

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A terrorist revolution, under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the Radical Socialist, will break out in Berlin Friday evening, according to advices received by the Zurich correspondent of the "Paris Journal." Liebknecht, the reports say, has 15,000 men, well armed.

The population of Berlin, according to reports, is at the mercy of gangs of marauders and there appears to be no authority there.

Machine guns were used in suppressing food riots in Cologne Tuesday, according to reports received in Copenhagen. Several stores in different parts of the city were plundered. There were a number of casualties in the ranks of the demonstrators, several being killed.

After plundering the stores a great crowd gathered at the food depot, but the "welfare committee" of the city decided to suppress the disturbances without mercy. The mob retreated when the machine guns were brought into play.

Other casualties occurred in conflicts between mobs and the police throughout the night.

## Bavarians Approve Unity

The Bavarian Soldiers' and Workers' Council has approved unanimously the programme of the German government, particularly the maintenance of imperial unity and the convoking of a National Assembly, according to a telegram from Munich.

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, is reported to have privately declared himself ready to resign when the National Assembly had regulated the country's affairs, according to another Munich dispatch.

Addressing the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, Premier Eisner declared the Bavarian government was opposed to any idea of separation from Germany as a whole, the security of which he regarded as obtainable only by the creation of a federal state.

The political situation in Germany continues to be extraordinarily obscure, says the Amsterdam correspondent of "The Daily Press." Everybody seems to be quarrelling with everybody else, and every member of the Socialist party is trying to outdo his comrades in the fervor of his republicanism.

## Two Grave Dangers

Two grave dangers, the correspondent declares, appear to be confronting the new German republic. One is the separatist movement headed by Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian leader, who is issuing propaganda against the leadership in Berlin and appears to be willing to create a South German republic, including Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and several other states. The other danger, which, the correspondent adds, is equally pressing, is that arising from the quarrel between the Berlin military Soviet, with its majority of extremists and Bolsheviks, and the Berlin Executive Committee.

"The whole situation, indeed, is chaotic," the correspondent continues, "and of this chaos the extremists naturally are making capital. The republican government is not even able to settle the question of summoning the German electorate for the elections to the National Assembly. It is announced that the election will take place on February 15, and it will extend to the whole German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, which is farcical, as no election to the Reichstag ever can take place again in Alsace-Lorraine."

"On the other hand, the government urges the Allies to bring about a preliminary peace some time in January and before Germany has a real responsible government. The whole German political situation is characterized by similar contradictions. The Germans want the Allies to treat them as an orderly government, while they give every sign of an early shipwreck in anarchy."

## Geddes Says All Must Be Put on Trial

## Enver Pasha and Ex-Rulers of Bulgaria and Austria to Answer With Wilhelm

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the local government board and Minister of National Service, in a public address said the line of policy advocated by the Coalition government was a peace which, so far as the enemy powers were concerned, should be based on stern justice, and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria would be placed on trial, and if found guilty their lives would be forfeit.

"Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial, and if the year condemned must suffer death."

## Enemies Must Pay Utmost

It has to be proved how far the commanders of submarines acted under orders which they had to carry out under pain of death, or how far they acted on their own volition, he pointed out, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared, they, too, must suffer the extreme penalty.

"To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the minister, "and they will have to pay the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

## German Physician Called From Berlin To Treat Ex-Kaiser

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A German physician, summoned from Berlin on Tuesday by the former German Emperor, arrived in Holland to-day on a special train, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Three members of the former Emperor's staff, the dispatch adds, have left Amsterdam for Berlin. They are carrying many documents concerning the former Emperor's private property. The substance of the discussions in London early this week between the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy with regard to the coming peace conference were cabled to the American government, and it is believed the messages reached President Wilson before he sailed for Europe yesterday, thus putting him in possession of full information regarding the conference.

## Wilson Expected to Agree

Reuters' Limited says there is reason to believe the President's advisers are of the opinion that the views of the conference regarding former Emperor William are likely to coincide with those of the President himself. Responsible opinion, says this news agency holds that the ex-Emperor and other persons guilty of breaches of international law during the progress of the war should be dealt with by a tribunal of the associated governments, including representatives of those countries which suffered most.

A delegation from the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council has arrived at The Hague, a dispatch from Berlin by way of Copenhagen. The message indicates that the delegation's presence at the Netherlands capital has to do with negotiations concerning former Emperor William in progress at the German Legation in The Hague, the nature of which is not stated.

A Berlin dispatch on December 2 announced that a number of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils in Germany had requested the government to have the ex-Emperor tried by a German tribunal. It was added, however, that the government would submit the question to the National Assembly, which body is not yet in being. During a debate in the Netherlands Upper Chamber to-day Deputy Marchand expressed the opinion that should the presence of the former German Emperor in Holland give rise to difficulties abroad the government must request him to return to Germany.

## Must Rule Seas, Says Churchill

## England to Oppose Any Attempt at Peace Table to Fetter Her Powers

## Entente Is Agreed On All Questions

## Wireless From Wilson Indicates He Will Insist Armed Domination End

Great Britain's navy must retain its supremacy of the seas and England's delegates to the peace conference will determinedly oppose any attempt to fetter this power, Winston Spencer Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, declares.

Mr. Churchill also states the British peace delegation will demand the abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

By wireless from President Wilson's ship it is indicated that the President will insist in France that all nations come to the peace table prepared to make sacrifices for a lasting peace and that armed domination by any one nation shall cease.

The British government demands the Kaiser and his co-conspirators in the Central Empires, who planned and started the war, must stand trial and forfeit their lives if guilty, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Minister of National Service, announces.

The Allies are completely agreed, especially regarding the disposition of the former Kaiser, Premier Clemenceau states on his return from the Allied conference in London.

## Britain to Demand All Conscription in Europe Be Stopped

DUNDEE, Dec. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The British representatives at the peace conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

Winston Spencer Churchill made this announcement in a speech here to-night.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British naval authorities have decided it will be unnecessary to demand the return of Heligoland to Great Britain from Germany, Winston Spencer Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, announced in a speech at Dundee to-night.

"We enter the peace conference," said Mr. Churchill during the course of his address, "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defence. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well-earned and well-deserved supremacy."

## Geddes Applauds Navy

The work of the British navy during the war was praised by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his address opening the "Sea Power" exhibition of pictures and relics in London to-day.

The sea power of the British navy, from the very outbreak of the war, he declared, held all the fleets of the world in a silent grip, crushed the life out of the enemy countries and assured the freedom of the world by its efforts.

Sir Eric pointed out that it was the assistance of the navy which had enabled coal, food and munitions to be sent to Italy and France, while Great Britain's own munitions for the Western front had been carried on the back of the navy.

It was the navy which had enabled the British expeditionary force to be conveyed to France, in which operations more than 16,000,000 men, all told, had been conveyed with a total loss from all causes of less than 5,000 men. It was the navy, he continued, which enabled the operations to be carried on in Mesopotamia, Macedonia and Palestine, and which had brought about a condition of things which resulted in the breakdown of Bulgaria, while behind the navy was the block-ade which crushed the life out of the Central Powers and made them sue for peace.

From 1914 to 1917, Sir Eric said, the tenth Cruiser Squadron had kept